

THE NEWS OF NORFOLK ON PAGES 2, 3 & 5.

BLOOD POISON.

Eruptions, Sore Throat, Eating Sores, Ulcers Bone Pains.

A Specific Cure Found in B. B. B.—A Trial Bottle Free.

It is especially the deep-seated, obstinate cases that B. B. B. cures. After doctors and patent medicines have failed.

B. B. B. cured K. P. B. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., of blood poison, had copper eruptions all over his body, excruciating aches and pains, falling of the hair, sore throat. His troubles resisted the treatment of the most noted doctors, yet he was completely cured by ten large bottles of Botanic Blood Talm (B. B. B.). Robert Ward, Maxey, Ga., suffered from secondary and tertiary syphilis blood poison, face and shoulders a mass of corruption, and sores began to eat into skull bones; eleven large bottles of B. B. B. completely cured him. These are severe cases. If you have the slightest touch of syphilis blood poison, such as pimples, eruptions, bone pains, swollen glands, itching skin, falling hair or scrofulous sores, you had better take five or six large bottles of B. B. B. to clean the poison out before it gets worse as it is bound to do.

Large bottles for sale by druggists and Burrow Martin & Co., Norfolk, for \$1 or six bottles, (full treatment) \$5. So sufferers may test B. B. B. a trial bottle given away free of charge. Address: Blood Talm Co., Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and we will give free personal medical advice.

NEW GOODS!

We have just received a new line of

Tailoring Goods

[---FOR---

Summer Wear.

WE ARE

Going to make these goods up in the very best style for

\$20 to \$25 per Suit

This offer has never been made in Norfolk before. We make these suits for

CASH ONLY.

CLAUDE W. NORTHERN & BRO.

ANOTHER CUT

IN OUR

\$5.00 SHOES!

Positively your last chance. We will sell for next week only our entire stock of Men's \$5.00 Shoes, Tan or Black Vici Kid,

AT \$3.75.

We have a large Stock of

FINE SHOES

for you to select from. Be sure to see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

S. S. LAND

Successor to LAND & LAND,

382 Church St.

NEAR CHARLOTTE.

Important Notice!

Special limited quantity of

FINEST HAVANA CIGARS

For box trade at factory prices

Hamburger's Cut Rate Ticket Office

COURT DECISIONS.

DIGESTED BY W. B. MARTIN
EXCLUSIVELY FOR
VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

Notes of Cases Recently Decided
Which Are of Interest to
Our People.

W. RAILWAY CO. V. ALEXANDRIA.
Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.
June 11, 1900.

THE COURT WILL BY MANDAMUS, UPON PETITION OF A CITY, COMPEL A STREET CAR COMPANY TO CHANGE ITS RAILS AS REQUIRED BY ORDINANCE, THE SAID CHANGE BEING REASONABLE AND THE RAILS AS LAID BEING A NUISANCE AND OBSTRUCTION TO THE STREET.

THE POWER GIVEN A CITY TO REGULATE AND CONTROL ITS STREETS IS A CONTINUING POWER, TO BE EXERCISED AS OFTEN AND WHENEVER THE COUNCIL THINK PROPER, BUT IN A REASONABLE MANNER.

Appellant with consent of the city of Alexandria laid its rails over certain streets in 1892. In 1898 the City Council passed certain ordinances requiring the street railway company to take up the rails on a certain part of King street and lay in their stead a different class of rail. The company failing to obey said ordinance the city asked for a mandamus to compel them to do so, which was granted by the lower court, and the company appealed.

The petition sets forth that the ordinance is a reasonable regulation of the use of the street, which the city has full power to make under section 33 of its charter, and under the general law; that the paving of King street is greatly needed and desired by the citizens of Alexandria, and a grooved rail is a necessary incident to the improvement, King street being the principle business street of the city, with a heavy wagon traffic upon it and measuring only 37 feet from curb to curb; that owing to the narrowness of the street traffic is compelled to follow the tracks and rails of the appellant company, and therefore any railway track on King street is to some extent an impediment to its free use, and that for these reasons the rail used should be such as to impede general traffic in the least possible degree.

It is further averred that the rail now used upon King street is such as to prevent vehicles from turning out from the street, except with great strain to the wheels, axles and running gear and jolting in direct crossing. The form of the rails and the nature and extent of the inconvenience they occasion is set out with much detail in the petition, and for the reason just stated the petition avers that the rails as at present laid are a nuisance and an obstruction to the ordinary use of the street.

The court says:
The real issue to be considered and decided is this: Was the ordinance of the city a reasonable one, regard being had to all the circumstances of the case, or did the city council in passing the ordinance act capriciously and arbitrarily?

Its charter and the general law confer upon the city of Alexandria ample power to control and regulate the laying out, repair and use of its streets. "To do so," said the court in *Ryan v. City of Norfolk*, 28 Va., 810, "is a power essentially incident to the exercise of the police power of every municipal corporation, and powers thus delegated are trusts held for the public good, are continuing and cannot be contracted away, nor can the municipal authorities bind themselves by contract not to exercise them from time to time as the public good may require." "and of the necessity and expediency of the exercise of such power the city council, and not the court is the judge."

Where legislative power is conferred upon it by the State it is necessary that a degree of freedom should be allowed in its exercise; otherwise the city would be controlled by the government of its people as would defeat the very ends of its incorporation.

Hence it is that the courts will never interfere with the free exercise of such rights as are left to the discretion of a corporate authority unless such authority should go beyond the scope of power delegated or unless the discretion given should be abused by an arbitrary exercise thereof and by a plain and unwarranted violation of private rights.

It is not necessary to make further citation of authority to show that the City Council was clothed with ample power to control and regulate the streets of the city; that this was a continuing power to be exercised as often and whenever the Council may think proper, subject only to the limitation that it must act in good faith; that the regulation must be reasonable and not imposed arbitrarily or capriciously, the presumption being in favor of the propriety and validity of what the city has directed to be done. Dillon on Mun. Corps., sec. 327, says: "Whether an ordinance be reasonable and consistent with the law or not is a question for the court and not the

jury, and evidence to the latter on the subject is inadmissible. But in determining this question the court will regard all the circumstances of the particular case, or of the objects sought to be attained, and the necessity which exists for the ordinance. Regulations proper for a large and prosperous city might be absurd or oppressive in a small and sparsely populated town, or in the country.

Without going into the evidence in detail upon the subject of the reasonableness of the ordinance, we are of opinion that it clearly shows that there was no fraud in its passage; that the city did not act capriciously, but in accordance with what it deemed best to promote the interests confided to it; that the action it took was urged upon it by many of its citizens; that the rail adopted is that in use by the city of Washington, as required by an act of Congress of the United States.

It is further shown that representatives of the appellant were invited to attend a meeting of the Committee on Streets and the City Engineer, where the whole subject was carefully considered, and as a result of the deliberations the engineer and committee recommended the proposed rail to City Council, and they thereupon passed the ordinance requiring its adoption. In view of these facts, it is manifest that the appellant has not overcome the presumption in favor of the reasonableness of the ordinance which it was ordered to obey; that it has not shown that the ordinance was passed capriciously, and the judgment of the Circuit Court must be affirmed.

MILLAN V. W. & W. R. R. CO.
Supreme Court of North Carolina.
May 29, 1900.

EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT TO MAKE A RAILROAD COMPANY LIABLE FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY A FIRE NEAR ITS RIGHT OF WAY.

This was an action for damages against a railroad company for setting out fires.

From a judgment against the company it appealed.

The court says:
While it is not negligence for a railroad to run its trains over its roads well managed and well equipped, as it seems the defendant's train was, yet we know that no spark arrester can be so constructed as to entirely prevent the emission of sparks, without destroying the efficiency of the engine; and while it was not negligent in the defendant to run such a train over its road, the fact that it had recently passed over the road, and fire was set, tends to show that it omitted to take the grass on fire. The negligence complained of is not that of a defective engine, or improper conduct on the part of the defendant in running its train, but in allowing the right of way to become foul with dead brush grass and other combustible matter which caused its train to start the fire that injured the plaintiff. The evidence against the defendant is circumstantial, it is true, but so it often is in determining matters of the greatest consequence, criminal and civil. So in this case we have the undisputed fact that the defendant had a railroad track and right of way; that its train had recently passed over this track, and that the fire was started by damaged brush, grass and other combustible matter which we have the evidence stated above that the right of way was foul—that is, covered with dead brush grass—and that the fire, when first seen (by some of the witnesses) was on the right of way; and we have the fact—known to all common knowledge—that a spark arrester, no matter how well constructed, will entirely prevent the emission of sparks. Whether this evidence is considered upon the defendant's motion to nonsuit the plaintiff, or upon the defendant's prayer for an instruction from the court, that there was no evidence, or that upon the whole evidence the jury should find the second issue for the defendant, the motion or prayer for instruction cannot be sustained. It is held by *Parrott v. Railroad Co.*, supra, that a motion to nonsuit the plaintiff upon the evidence whatever the evidence tends to prove must be taken by the court as proven. The same rule obtains in a prayer for instructions to the jury that there is no evidence. Upon this rule we are of the opinion that the defendant's motion to nonsuit and its prayer for instructions that there is no evidence were properly refused.

BRIEF ITEMS OF INTEREST.
International Secretary J. E. Moreland will address a meeting for men at the new building of the colored Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Miss Ethel Stratton McCurdy, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Miss Rena P. Moses.
The Journeymen Plumbers' Union adjourns in this case an excursion to Old Point Comfort and the Cape. It is to occur July 11th by the steamer Pocahontas. Music by the Naval Post Band.
The storm at Ocean View last night was severe. It came suddenly about 6:30 with a violent wind and a dashing rain. No serious damage was reported last night, but the wind was fierce enough to do damage to exposed buildings.
Six horses succumbed to the fatal heat last week. Irwin's Transfer Company lost three horses, the Norfolk and Portsmouth Transfer Company, the Virginia Transfer Company and Whelan's Transfer Company lost one each.
Miss Nellie Richardson, of Louisa, Va., is visiting her uncle, Mr. G. A. Valden, on Boush street.
Miss Cecile Santos has returned from an excursion to stay at the Beach, where she has been stopping.
Revs. Drs. Mitchell, Reynolds, Hogan and Stanton will deliver addresses at the interdenominational meeting at the Butte Street Baptist Church, colored, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.
Mrs. Sallie E. Credle has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mollie Bateman Credle, to Mr. Phil Toskam, of Norfolk, the ceremony to take place at the M. E. Church, Swan Quarter, N. C., at 12 o'clock Wednesday, July 25th.
Mr. J. E. Robinson, of Washington, N. C., arrived here yesterday over the Atlantic Coast Line.
Miss Blanche Hargrave has gone to Reynolds, N. C., to spend the summer with relatives.
Mr. William R. Loughran has gone to Chicago and Grand Rapids, Mich., to attend furniture exhibitions in the two cities, and to purchase a full line of fall goods.
Mr. Claude West will leave home on Monday night for Atlantic City, N. J., and New York. He goes to one to buy Havana and Sumatra tobaccos, which is just coming to market, and to the

other to attend the annual meeting of Elks.
Mr. Samuel Salberg, of New York, is visiting his relatives in this city.

An Insurance Change.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tidewater Fire Insurance Company yesterday, Mr. Fergus Reid resigned the presidency and Captain E. V. White was elected his successor. Mr. Reid was then chosen vice-president and member of the finance committee.

THE ALL IMPORTANT QUESTION—BY LLOYD BRYCE.
(The Norfolk Journal.)

To state it mildly, the promise of a reputation of the Chicago platform, with its sixteen to one and other heresies, might well seem a libel on the intelligence of the American public, or a reflection on their honesty.

Has the American public are lacking neither in intelligence nor in honesty, and a platform must have another meaning. Therefore it means the opposition to trusts, to say.

But, again, trusts are an economic development, conditioned on the times and in the main tend to reduce prices and enhance the purchasing value of the laboring man's wages.

Consequently the meaning of such a platform cannot be hostility to trusts per se.

What is the meaning then? May it not be a protest against the favoritism and public with which trusts are often associated and a vague, intangible feeling that someone is getting more than his fair share?

Now who is this apocryphal person that is getting more than his fair share? Let us call him him, to run him to earth, so to speak.

In the first place, the "insiders" of many of our large business enterprises and corporations might be held to be securing more than their fair share.

While trusts and corporations are in themselves perfectly legitimate, the directors of some, it might be said of many of them, fail to do their duty to the stockholder, and often contrive to increase their holdings, or inflate the stock to palm it off at a higher price than it is worth.

Hence corporate management has become a byword and great fortunes are feared to be made by the moderate man's home. Who else gets more than his fair share?

Why, secondly, the contributors to campaign funds often do.

Now many of our great business enterprises and corporations are as much influenced by their fear of hostile legislation as their hopes of favorable legislation, so they give large amounts and occasionally to both sides.

There is no doubt that for a good pro quo, and sometimes they secure it, though through a tariff made to suit them. Thus they secure an advantage, and a reward of few of their favor makes them inordinately rich.

Who else gets more than their fair share?

Why, promoters of various kinds of schemes who have a pull on the government, when an eagle breaks out, and to whom the exploitation of the conqueror territory naturally falls. Also the contractors for army supplies often do, and all those gentry generally who capitalize a pull.

Against these evils, which are in many cases true, the Chicago platform is a protest—an irrational protest as connected with his is to be. Also an anarchical protest as connected with the assault upon the Supreme Court and the rights of contract, moreover a silly protest—as against trusts and corporations per se—and regardless of whether they are honestly or dishonestly managed.

Another so-called Democratic Convention in the name of the country at heart, what a platform it could make, a platform that would sweep the country, eradicating the heresies I have pointed out, meeting the real evils I have noticed and answering certain questions which, however retarded, are sure to come up later.

For instance, the question of the farmer when his ploughing is over, and he has time to think.

For this is the question he will ask. Why should I be taxed to support a fleet in foreign waters, or a general to ride rough shod over my "home?"

Surely these so-called rebels are only doing what I would do myself, defending their homes, their children and their wives from foreign invasion.

The mechanic will ask, why is it that he consumes taxed to develop an army which, according to all the laws of history and experience, will be eventually used against himself when he strikes, even though his strike be just?

The business man again will ask why he should pay a tax on every contract merely to raise to a higher social eminence the man in uniform than the man in the office suit. The political economists, too, will ask why we copy England, where the conditions are diametrically opposed. In England, with its limited area, the out-pull of population complex expansion. With us we have not expanded fully over the territory we have.

Again the historian will ask whether the hope of Cuban bonds had not more to do with the war than the explosion of the Maine.

Finally the patriot will demand: "Why have you been so un-American as to throw to the winds a policy that has made America what she is?"

He comes in on this strenuous life expansion doctrine.

How, frankly, as he is dying, he does not come in at all, but as if to console his last moments may arise the reflection that the shroud in which he is wrapped is the shroud of the policy of the war, also the coffin in which he is laid, as is the plot in the cemetery.

The widow pays for his burial expenses, moreover, has a stamp, while the premium she draws on his life has been lessened in its purchasing capacity by the rise in price of every article she has to buy.

Nineteen wars out of twenty throw adversity in the teeth of the people, while the many toll the few reap. Is our war an exception?—that is the question.

Cape Town, July 7.—Lieutenant Stephen L. Slocum, U. S. A., the American attaché with Lord Roberts' force in South Africa, sailed for England today.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."
The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

Run Down—"My husband was run down in health and all tired out. Those excellent medicines, Hood's Pills and Sarsaparilla, built him up again." Mrs. H. L. Mowry, Towanda, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Agents for this section for the sale of Graton & Knight's Leather Belting, New York Belting and Packing Company's Rubber Goods, Knowlton's Patent Packing, Snow Steam Pumps, myl

THE HUB

374 Main Street, Norfolk.

Our legitimate Clothing Sale stands out in bold contrast to its imitations

The masses have confidence in "The Hub's" sale—and hundreds have been here and taken advantage of the opportunity to buy men's and boys' clothing at less than 50c. on the dollar. The sales about town which were inaugurated to counteract its influences have failed dismally, and thus has right and honesty triumphed again.

There were 2896 suits in this purchase

when we put it on sale last week

and there yet remains enough to insure you the very best choice. Back of every garment is "The Hub's" guarantee, and we do this unreservedly, for we know that Henry Oppenheimer & Co. makes only the highest grade of clothing—and they made every suit in this lot and turned them over to us—their entire surplus stock—rather than run the risk of being caught in the stock jam at the end of the season.

By all means be here to-morrow, if you haven't been here already, and catch the plums as they fall.

Suits they sold at \$10 are going at \$5.80

—all their handsome All-Wool Cheviots—in the greatest variety of nobly patterned elegantly trimmed and splendidly made garments, such as will be shown you by others for no less than \$10, and by some for \$12.

Suits they sold at \$16.50 are going at \$9.70

—suits of materials which you are shown by custom tailors at \$20 and \$22, and for which any clothier is glad to get \$18.50 and \$18. In addition to Fancy Cheviots and Worsteds there are black and blue Serges.

Boys' Suits up to \$2—\$1.25.
Boys' Suits up to \$3.25—\$1.89.
Boys' Suits up to \$4.90—\$2.48.
Boys' Suits up to \$5.00—\$2.90.

Suits they sold at \$15 are going at \$7.40

—suits of fine All-Wool materials, embracing Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds, in checks, plaids and mixtures galore. They sell them about town at \$15, and you can imagine what bargains they are at \$7.40.

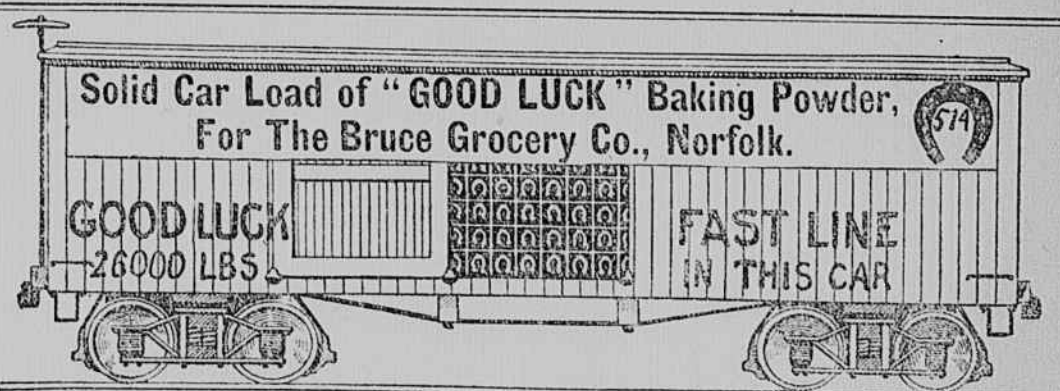
Suits they sold at \$25 are going at \$14.40

—and you have the choice of the finest materials which are put in Men's Suits—Cheviots, Tweeds, Worsteds and Cassimeres, as well as Serges. The most carefully tailor-made garments are not better constructed.

Men's Pants up to \$2—89c.
Men's Pants up to \$3—\$1.48.
Men's Pants up to \$4—\$2.
Men's Pants up to \$5—\$2.90.

THE HUB

Norfolk's Progressive Clothiers,
374 MAIN STREET.



Solid Car Load of "GOOD LUCK" Baking Powder, For The Bruce Grocery Co., Norfolk.

As a jobbing center, few points advance more rapidly than Norfolk. Much credit is due The Bruce Grocery Company for the prominent position it is taking in securing for Norfolk its full share of the jobbing grocery business in Virginia and the Carolinas. This wholesale grocery house is pursuing an aggressive and progressive policy that can not fail to bring most gratifying results. Upon the platform of "best service at lowest cost," their traveling representatives have gone in and out treating with the grocery trade for their patronage, and the result is that each year this company's business has largely increased, until now it possesses immense proportions.

The Bruce Grocery Company has always recognized the importance of buying from the manufacturers in such manner and quantity as would secure the lowest possible price and the greatest number of

advantages. Hence, they buy all the leading brands of goods in solid carload lots. This manner of purchasing not only insures delivery of the goods in their warehouses in perfect condition, but also secures rockbottom prices and many special advantages that can not be secured in connection with small purchases. There is only one brand of Baking Powder that The Bruce Grocery Company buys in solid carload lots, and that is the "Good Luck" brand, manufactured by The Southern Manufacturing Company, of Richmond. They have just bought and received a solid carload of "Good Luck" containing twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds, or thirteen tons of Baking Powder of one brand and in one purchase and shipment. It is only reasonable for those not in a position to actually know to conclude that a jobbing house of the standing and prominence of The Bruce

Grocery Company would not buy "Good Luck" in such enormous quantities unless there was a enormous demand for it throughout this section and unless it was of the highest quality and satisfaction. Its manufacturing claim for it the highest leavening power on record, perfect healthfulness and just price. The Bruce Grocery Company vouches for the fact that "Good Luck" has invariably come up to its commendation in every instance and particularly.

The officers of The Bruce Grocery Company are as follows: E. L. Woodard, president; Mr. J. C. Latham, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen are too well and favorably known to need any encomium here. Suffice to say they not only continue to possess the implicit confidence and patronage of their old customers, but are constantly adding new ones to their list.

The Right Place

Found at last the right place to get the cheapest and best Paper Hanging done in Norfolk, and the most up-to-date styles. Now is the best and cheapest time to have your work done. So give us a call and be convinced that we are right.

We also do the cheapest and best Picture Framing in the city, and carry at all times a full line of Paint, Oil, Glass, Artist and Coach Painters' supplies.

C. B. MITCHELL,

45 BANK STREET.

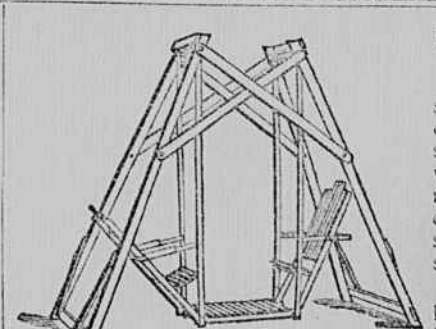
OLD PHONE 113. NEW PHONE 612

W. H. TAYLOR & CO.,

224 Water Street.

RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT AND MILL SUPPLIES.

Agents for this section for the sale of Graton & Knight's Leather Belting, New York Belting and Packing Company's Rubber Goods, Knowlton's Patent Packing, Snow Steam Pumps, myl



PRICE \$5.00



PRICE \$1.00

Lawn and Veranda Swings

A strong, nicely finished swing, made of tough ash and oak. Frame painted red and swing part varnished in natural wood. Has adjustable back and removable foot board, which can be adjusted to a level with seats, thus making a reclining swing.

We believe this is the lowest priced swing you can buy, and we are positive it is the cheapest because it is the best.

Folding Settee.

Are light, strong and durable, frame nicely painted in red, with seat straw color. Folds up close. For the city, suburban, country or seashore home.

Implement, Wind Mill and General Supply House.

Norfolk Farm Supply Company,

WRITE, CALL OR PHONE.
38 and 40 Union Street.